LARVACEA.

Family **Appendiculariidæ.**

Appendicularia, sp. (?) [Whitelegge]. Port Jackson.

The above list comprises 180 species—a greater number than that (about 176) known from the shores of North-western Europe, a nearly corresponding area of coast in the Northern hemisphere, and the one which, of all the world, has been most exhaustively worked up. But even this large number of species does not complete the Australian Tunicate fauna, as I have seen from a preliminary examination of the large collections brought back from Australian seas by Professor A. C. Haddon and by Dr. A. Willey that they each contain some additional undescribed species. This great abundance of species in these southern seas agrees with the view I expressed in the 'Challenger' Report, that Ascidians "attain their greatest numerical development in southern temperate regions," and bears out especially the remark made long before by Quoy and Gaimard:—"La Nouvelle-Hollande, dans sa partie sud, et la Nouvelle-Zélande, sont les lieux de prédilection des Ascidies en général."

I may add that the extra-tropical southern species do not show any special relationship to the species of the northern hemisphere. I do not think that the Tunicata can be said to give any support to a "bipolar" hypothesis.

LXIX.—*Description of a new Genus of Cyprinoid Fishes from Siam.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Catlocarpio.

Allied to *Catla,* C. & V., with which this genus agrees in the structure of the mouth, with large maxillary bone covering the slender protractile præmaxillary, the thin cephalic integument, the absence of barbels, the subinferior position of the eyes, the very long and fine gill-rakers, the large scales, and the short anal fin; differing in the short dorsal fin, with nine branched rays, and the disposition of the (4) pharyngeal teeth in a single series.

Catlocarpio siamensis.

Head large, flat above; eyes visible from below and not from above; mouth wide, terminal, maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye; lower lip much developed, but interrupted at the mandibular symphysis; nostrils large; eye $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, 3 times in interorbital width; a much developed thin dermal fold bordering the gill-cover. Gill-rakers a little longer than gill-fringes, 110 on anterior arch. Depth of body equal to length of head, $2\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length. Dorsal IV 9, originating above base of ventrals, at equal distance from the end of the snout and the base of the caudal; first branched ray longest, $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. Pectoral a little shorter than ventral, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, reaching beyond base of ventral; latter fin reaching vent. Anal IV 5. Caudal deeply forked, middle rays not half as long as outer. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales 39 $\frac{6}{1\frac{1}{2}}$; 5 series of scales between lateral line and ventral; lateral line complete. Bronzy brown above, silvery beneath; fins blackish towards the end.

Total length 210 millim.

The British Museum has received from the Royal Siamese Museum, through its Curator, Mr. S. S. Flower, a single specimen of this highly interesting new fish. It was procured in the Menam River.

LXX.—*On Seven new Small Mammals from Ecuador and Venezuela.* By Oldfield Thomas.

The British Museum owes to the generosity of Mr. Ludovic Söderström, Her Majesty's Consul at Quito, a small collection of mammals from Ecuador, and, besides several species obtained by Mr. L. Fraser and described by Mr. Tomes, there are examples of the two new species described below. Mr. Söderström was also the discoverer of the *Ichthyomys Söderströmi* and *Pudua mephistopheles*, described by Mr. de Winton in 1896 *. I have also taken the opportunity of describing some further new species recently received from Venezuela.

Reithrodontomys Söderströmi, sp. n.

Size fairly large, nearly equalling that of *R. costaricensis*, Allen. General colour dull greyish fawn, not nearly so rufous

* P. Z. S. 1896, p. 507.